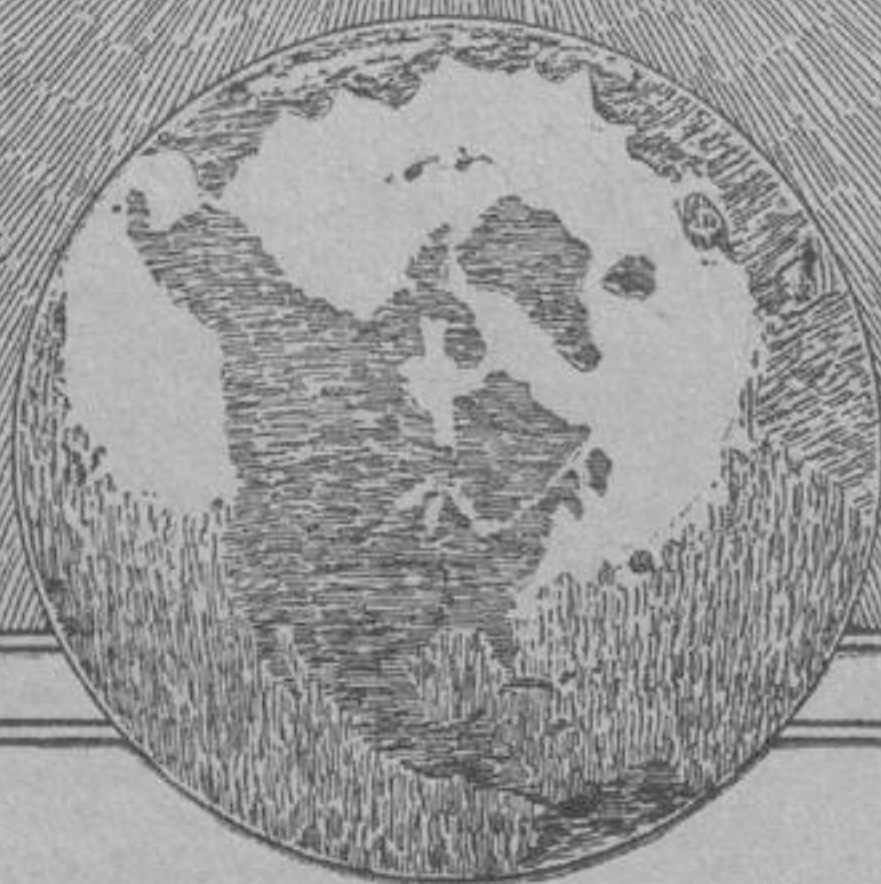




AMERIKA

ESPERANTISTO



30


5

Oct., 1922

OFFICIAL ORGAN
of
THE ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION
of
NORTH AMERICA

AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

OFFICIAL ORGAN of
The Esperanto Association of North America, Inc.

 a propaganda organization for the furtherance of the study and use of the
International Auxiliary Language, Esperanto.

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CO-EDITORS: NORMAN W. FROST

H. M. SCOTT

MRS. I. M. HORN

CLUB DIRECTORY

This department is conducted solely for the benefit of our organized groups throughout the country. It furnishes a means of keeping in close touch with the work in other cities, for the exchange of ideas and helpful suggestions, and for the formation of valuable friendships in a united field of endeavor.

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Detroit Esperanto Office, 607 Breitmeyer Bldg.—Open daily. Library at disposal of everybody daily, 7 A. M.—9 P. M., except Tues. and Fri. Classes meet Tues. and Fri., 8.10 P. M.

La Pola Esperanto Asocio, 1507 E. Canfield Ave.—B. Lendo, Sek., 3596 29th St.

HEBRON, NEBRASKA.

La Hebrono Grupo kunvenas ĉiun ĵaŭdon, 8 P. M., 660 Olive Ave., kaj ĉiun dimanĉon, 10 A. M., 500 Olive Ave.—Roland Jeffery, Pres., Harry Hogrefe, Vice-Pres.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

The New York Esperanto Society.—Miss L. F. Stoeppler, Sec., 105 West 94th St. The Barĉo, or Esperanto Supper, is held on the fourth Sunday of each month, 6.45 P. M. at Hotel Endicott, 81st St. and Columbus Ave.

La dimanĉa kunveno, al kiu ĉiuj estas bonvenaj, okazas je la tria horo, posttagmeze, ĉiun dimanĉon, ĉe la loĝejo de S-ro Joseph Silbernig, 229 East 18th St., Manhattan.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

La Zamenhofa Klubo.—S. Kozminski, Sek., 3406 Meyer Ave.

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La Oklahoma City Esperantista Societo kunvenas dimanĉe. R. E. Dooley, instruisto, 527 North Durland. Ni alte estimus korespondadon pri metodoj de propagando, klasorganizo, kaj studado. C. R. D. S. Oakford, prez., H. Barton, sek.

ERIE, PA.

La Pola Studenta Societo, Prof. E. Bobrowski, ing., St. John Kanty College eldonas ½-jaran ĵurnalon, "La Studento," jara abono \$1.00.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Philadelphia Esperanto Society, Henry W. Hetzel, Sec'y, West Phila. High School for Boys. Barĉo and monthly meetings on third Tuesdays at Hotel Hanover, 12th and Arch Sts. (Barĉo 6.45; business meeting 7.45 P. M.) Centra Loka Oficejo, 133 N. 13th St. (Librovendejo de Peter Reilly, Vic-Delegito de U. E. A.)

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Esperanto Sec., Academy of Science and Art.—J. D. Hailman, Sec., 310 S. Lang Ave. Fridays, 8 P. M.

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ESPERANTO, THE SCIENTIST, AND THE PUBLIC

There is, perhaps, no country in the world where scientific opinion is more respected than in America. In the world of business efficiency, the successful business man must meet the scientist on equal terms; must recognize him as supreme in the field of his choosing. Outside of the world of commerce and industry, our vast masses listen for and respect the judgment of the man of scientific knowledge. It is for this reason, primarily, that Esperantists are desirous of obtaining the approval and backing of scientific bodies. In Europe happily this seal of approval has been openly and generally accorded; in America, Esperanto has hitherto met uninterest and even disapproval in some of the scientific organs. We believe that this lack of wholehearted approval, at least in part, is due to a misconception or lack of conception of the aims and field of Esperanto, rather than to any careful conclusions drawn from study. Given careful investigation we believe that the approval of the scientist would be a mighty lever in our behalf.

From our experience as a propagandist we have come to several conclusions, which we here present:

1. The general public is in no sense antagonistic to Esperanto. It knows little and hence does not care to know about it.

2. The thinking public is not even unsympathetic, but is well-disposed toward Esperanto. Definite support has been checked by the juxtaposition of counter propaganda from a number of parasitic or theoretical would-be rivals.

3. The public does not deny, but where induced to meditate, admits the vast benefits to be derived from Esperanto **or any one accepted auxiliary international language**. Why then is our progress slow? The public does not have either time or ability to separate truth from fiction in the doubtful claims of various sorts of propaganda; for certainties they depend upon those of investigating, scientific bent, and hitherto the scientist has been content to stand aloof and urge that all the contradictory and incongruous projects be compromised into one project, before he even investigates.

4. The public is in no whit interested in enlarging, reforming, or changing Esperanto. The scientist may wish for changes or additions, because Esperanto does not furnish him with the full technical vocabulary he wants—not so the public.

5. The public is not disposed to accept any substitute for Esperanto, whether a natural or an unnatural language. Certain scientists may feel a predisposition to favor some other project that some respected specialist has devised—there is not always a due appreciation of the vast amount of specialist ability and work performed outside of academic walls; amid surroundings of poverty, as in the case of Dr. Zamenhof. The scientist's instinct, too, is to himself make something to perfectly fit the need, not to popularize another's work; his aim is perfection, not acceptability.

6. The general public is apathetic and holds back from commitment to Esperanto for one reason only—because it questions the ability of Esperanto to overcome **human inertia**.

Here the scientist is able to do Esperanto an immense favor, for the scientists are above all men with initiative, fighters against inertia, yet willing to check facts of numbers and growth without prejudice; in a word, to testify that human inertia may be and is being overcome and to what degree.

If we can get certification of the fact that we are actually using Esperanto in correspondence, speech, and otherwise; if we can follow up those facts by impartial statistics, we may hope to convince the man on the street here in America, as the business man of Central Europe has already been convinced, that Esperanto is a practical reality of today, which will repay outlay in advertising, and which his children ought to be taught, to be prepared for their future. Talk about theoretical perfections and of possible benefits to posterity if . . . seems merely advertising "bunk" to the average busy American. Once convinced that Esperanto does exist to a usable degree, thereafter he is ready to consider the savings in school time, and the presumptive savings in human lives and taxes, that theory says will result.

The scientist and not the propagandist is the man to certify the facts in a manner convincing to the public. If we can show the public upon impartial authority that Esperanto is worth while for the boy or girl; worth the time and effort devoted to it, we can assuredly overcome the objections of the salaried teachers of natural languages. We believe that we can convince the scientific educator that Esperanto takes less time and accomplishes much the same pedagogical work as Latin; gives the full educational benefit without the historic load. The expert educationalist may agree that sufficient value will be gotten out of Esperanto study regardless of whether or no the world accepts the language—as a preparation for other language study, for travel, for commerce, as a mind developer, and as a knowledge broadener—; in democratic America, however, the masses must be convinced; the school district, not some few ministers of education; hence the scientific testimony is needed.

The method of the scientist is to assign a problem to a few specialists. Unfortunately this method might involve the Esperantist movement in a certain danger. The danger lies in the fact that the specialists most interested are exactly the ones who have worked in the same or similar fields and invented or fixed upon solutions of their own. The scientist, unlike the engineer, is apt to remain somewhat oblivious to the laws of extension of ideas in public opinion; somewhat isolated from the current of the ordinary human mind.

The chief problem that an international language must solve is that of **overcoming human inertia**—this is not the field of the ethnologist, of the philologist, or of the terminologist; it is above all **not** the field for judgment by inventors of rival projects. It is the field of the sociologist, the student of the human mind, of mass psychology, and of logic. The data upon which these build is statistical, the method of drawing conclusions is scientific.

Esperanto was built to meet the needs of the "common herd." Its adaptability to the needs of scientific international communication—while we believe it has that quality, as evidenced at the lectures of the International University in Brussels (1920 and 1921)—is not the preponderant criterion. A language closer to Latin and Greek might conceivably take over technical terms more readily. Up to the present Esperantists have, indeed, intentionally held back from the formation of specialist vocabularies; such work was believed premature until the specialist organizations were ready to cooperate in large numbers; some specialist vocabulary work is being carried on, but slowly and cautiously. We welcome aid and leadership in the work, always providing that our main purpose of furthering human intercourse between ordinary mortals be not injured thereby.

There are two problems presented to the scientific investigator of Esperanto:

1. Is the language suitable to those for whom it is intended? Has it proved its acceptability before the public by a continuous and

increasing use? Is it proven to be a living and growing tongue? Is it of such a nature as to expand in content and extent during use? Can it accurately convey the thought of all regions on the globe?

The above question the statistician and especially the sociologist statistician can at present best judge and testify to. If the answer is in the affirmative, there is no need whatever for dallying with mere theoretical projects, improvements, or objections, without any comparatively numerous following.

2. What will be the effect of Esperanto upon humanity, assuming its world-wide adoption? What are the laws of interrelation between language community or diversity and patriotism, chauvinism, race feud, or war? How far are these relations indicated in the experiences of the world and of Esperantists in the past thirty years?

The field is clearly that of the sociologist.

Other problems, such as the desirability of using Esperanto immediately for scientific publications of international interest (in addition to the other customary languages at first, of course), are subordinate issues until the above two questions are answered. The International Associations, meeting at Brussels in 1920, solved the problem for itself by urging that all believers in an international language shelve their pet projects for the time and push the sole prominent project, Esperanto. Unfortunately the British Association failed to consider or grasp the significance of these problems, and hence drew only conclusions of theory. The French and Italian scientific bodies have wisely acted in accord with the program of Brussels.

LATE NEWS

During printing word has arrived that the report of the General Secretariat to the Third Assembly of the League of Nations, entitled "Esperanto as an International Auxiliary Language," as amended and adopted by the 5th Com. of the Assembly on Sept. 14, 1922, was **unanimously** adopted by the Assembly on the 21st. The report is notable in that it definitely elects Esperanto and in plain words relegates the reform and counter projects to the position of mere theoretical studies toward the future growth of Esperanto.

Questions relating to the teaching of Esperanto—including, probably, the resolution asked for by the Teachers' Conference (Annex 4)—have been referred to the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation. We have not yet definite advices as to whether the vote of the Assembly covered a report from that committee. The full text of the report is at hand, in English and in French, and we hope to publish further details in our next number.

Se vi estas sprita oni vin malamos. Se vi estas malsprita, oni ridigos pri vi. Verŝajne la plej bona afero estas ke ni neniel atentu kion oni diras por aŭ kontraŭ.

LA ĈIFONOJ DE AMO dua parto

Dudek jaroj forpasis. Ofte en lia naska vilaĝo oni rakontis pri la mirindaj faroj de nia Petro en malproksima Nov-Jorko. Li estis jam milionulo kvarfoje. Oni diris ke lia sola penso estas akiri monon; ke, ĉar la vorto edzino signifis al li nur kaŭzo por disiĝi de mono, li restas fraŭlo.

Okazis ke Petro, la viro de povo financa, revenis al la vilaĝo. Grandan bruon en la ordinare kvieta loko kaŭzis lia alveno. Kiam li anoncis ke li venas por resti, ke li konstruos tie imponan domegon, oni faris al li ovacion kun serenadoj kaj proklamoj de bonveno. En tiu tago de triumfo, kiam Petro estis la centro de ĉio, sur la rando de la aplaŭdanta amaso vagis ĉifona drinkemulo kiu respondis al la nomo de Felix; kiu de longe ne laboris, kies edzino Marta devis lin kaj iliajn kvar infanojn subteni.

Ĉu Petro rememoris la fianĉinon de antikve? Monatoj pasis kaj li ne vizitis ŝin; al neniu li aludis pri ŝi. Tamen ofte lia eleganta aŭtomobilo ruliĝis preter la kaduka dometo kie Marta laboris sur la korto, purigante la tolaĵojn de najbaroj, dum Felix fumis sur porda sojlo. En vesperoj ankaŭ, Petro de tempo al tempo preterpasis tie piede. Sed se li vidis la lace laborantan lavistinon, li faris nenian signon de rekono. Kaj Marta siaflanke estis tro okupata kun malpuraj infanoj kaj subvestoj kaj ne paŭzis ekrigardi iun preterpasanton. Versajne iel plaĉis al la milionulo observi tiun domaĉon; li ĉiam revenis de tiuj promenoj kun kontenta mieno.

Unu fojon en krespusko tien piedirante, li vidis en la duonlumo ke Felix kaj Marta sidas en sia ĝardeno sarkoplana, proksime de la vojo. Kaj la fiero riĉulo kaŝe haltis kaj subaŭskultis.

"Ni havas jam du knabojn kiuj lernas metiojn, post ne longe estos pli facile por ni," Marta diris. "Kaj nun ĉar drinkejoj estas leĝe malpermesitaj, sendube vi, Felix, baldaŭ pli helpos."

"Ah! Marta," respondis Felix, "se mi ankaŭ havus metion, vi scias ke mi laborus, ke mi estus pli inda de vi, kiu pro mi ne estas nun estrino de jena granda nova domo. Oni ne volas muzikiston en eluzitaj vestoj."

"Ĉu vi opinias ke mi ion bedaŭras?" demandis Marta, dolĉe. "Kio estas kvar milionoj akiritaj en avideco, kompare kun niaj infanoj, naskitaj en amo?"

Silente Petro formarŝis, profunde meditante. La servistoj rimarkis ke mankas al li tia rideto de kontenteco ĉi tiun fojon, kiam li reeniris sian domegon.

Dum la sekvanta tago li fariĝis malsana. En stranga melankolio kiu kaptis lin, unu penso persiste turmentis: "Ŝi ne bedaŭras!" Ree kaj denove ĝi ripetigis tra lia kapo.

Post ne longe, oni sciigis al Petro ke baldaŭ li nepre mortos. Estis tempo por fari lastan testamenton. Ekzistis nenia parenco kiu heredus la grandan havon. Maldolĉa la penso al Petro, ke ĉu

li vivos aŭ ĉu li mortos neniu zorgas. Neniu longe eĉ memoros pri li, Marta eble malpli ol aliaj. Prefere esti malamata de ŝi, ol tute ne havi lokon en ŝiaj pensoj.

Lastmomente, li diktis al leĝistoj. Li testamentis sian tutan riĉaĵon al la geinfanoj de Marta, unu miliono po infano. Kaj Petro mortis feliĉa, certa ke Marta lin ne forgesos, lia "reganta pasio forta en morto."

* * * * *

daŭrigota

BONVALUTANOJ KAJ MALBONVALUTANOJ

Ni deziras ankoraŭ unufoje protesti kontraŭ la daŭra provado punpagigi bonvalutanojn per pli altaj prezoj. La celo estas sufiĉe klarvidebla al ekonomiisto, kiu ankaŭ scias ĝin vana. Oni tro taksas la komplezon kaj blindemon de samideanoj alilandaj, kiuj bonvole pagadas plimulte al kaso de niaj komunaj organizoj, ekz. U. E. A. aŭ kongresoj. Tute alia afero estas la negoco de privata profitebla entrepreno.

La kosto de pretigo de unu ekzemplero de verko estas ĝuste same, ĉu la libro destiniĝos al bonvalutano ĉu al malbonvalutano. De ambaŭ la firmao, disvendante je prezo de kosto pli poŝtspezo pli procentaĵo de profito, povas gajni egale. Eble oni kontraŭdiras ke la bonvalutanoj povus havigi al si pli da ekzempleroj de la verko, ol la malbonvalutanoj—vere, tamen ĉu tio malhelpas al Esperanto movado? ĉu malgrandigos la gajnon de le eldonanto? ĉu altigos la kostprezon de la verko? Certe ne; ju pli da ekzempleroj venditaj, des pli malalta la kosto po ekzemplero, ju pli la verko disvastiĝas alilanden, des pli la praktika uzado de Esperanto, des pli ĝia valoro ĉe la malbonvalutanoj.

Ni ne intermiksi Esperanton kun politikaj aferoj, justaj aŭ maljustaj. La provado krompagigi bonvalutanojn estas origine politika afero, sed kio estas permesata al ŝtatoj (ekz. dogano) estas nur piratado ĉe individuoj. Ŝtato eble volas tiel starigi baron kontraŭ fremda komerco, por ke ĝiaj ŝtatanoj vivu sen alia ol papera promesmono—eble por ke ĝi ne haviĝu oron forpago al fremdujo—oni povas ja kompreni ke venkita ŝtato povas tiamaniere albarakti siajn interesojn per minaco de sia kaj tutmonda bankroto kaj haoso. Mi tute ne povas kompreni kial la Esperantistaro silente subtenas similan agadon ĉe privataj firmaoj. Nia Esperanto estas ne propraĵo de unu nacio, kaj Esperantaĵoj estas sensignifaj se oni kvazaŭ malpermesas ilian cirkuladon en fremdujo.

Rigardu ni la praktikan flankon de la afero. Limigi la uzadon de Esperantaĵoj per punpagigo de bonvalutano estas por Esperantujo detruiga afero, kiu malriĉigas la tutan movadon per forpelo de la mono de bonvalutaj aĉetantoj. Kiom granda tiun eblan aĉetadon ni ne povas konstati; certe la Esperantistaro eĉ en bonvalutaj landoj ne povas malŝpari monon libere. Se estas alta la pago de laborhoru,

alta egale estas la prezo de vivrimedoj. Oni devas donaci plimulte al malsatuloj, ktp.—jes, sed oni ne havas devon donaci al firmaoj. Se mi, usonano, povas aĉeti bezonatan verkon en Esperanto pli malmultekoste, ol similan verkon en la angla, certe mi aĉetos la esperantan; sed, se mi povas malpli elspeze aĉeti la anglan verkon, mi estus sin-malriĉiga nepraktikulo se mi aĉetus la Esperantan; mi efektive baldaŭ perdus la kapablon aĉeti. Kaj la povo aĉeti alilandajn eldonaĵojn estas unu el la solaj gravaj profitoj de Esperanto al samideano en malproksima Nordameriko. Ne ĉiu Amerikano volas disĵeti sian havaĵon en donacaj trinkmonoj al aliaj.

Plie, oni ne dubu; la aktuala barakto de Esperanto estas ne barakto por allogi idealistojn, sed barakto por altiri la restajn profiteblajn praktikulojn. Por venki la mondon al Esperanto, ni devos disvastigi Esperanton inter la rondojn anglalingvajn. Ĝuste Nordameriko estas disvastigejo de la angla lingvo en ĉiun landon. Kiu lernos la anglan, povas profiti per vendado al la anglalingvaj bonvalutanoj; ĉu oni volas forpreni de anglalingvanoj ĉiun profiton de lernado de Esperanto? Ĉu Esperantaj eldonejoj volas sufoki Esperanton inter bonvalutanoj? Ĉu ili volas forpreni de ni nian konfidon en ilia komerca justeco.

Ne ĉiuj eldonejoj simile agadas, ni des pli volonte notu kaj aĉetu nur kie principo de Esperantuja justeco regas.

—Prujno—

PAROLEJO

Enciklopedia Vortaro Esperanta Germana, de Eugen Wuester eldonota de la firmao Hirt kaj filo, Leipzig. Ĉi tiu verko, enhavanta proksimume 1200 paĝojn, estas la plej grava scienca entrepreno esperanta, eldonata de la komenco de nia movado.

La Enciklopedio konsistas el du partoj: a) 160 paĝoj de teksto,—havebla laŭvole en la esperanta aŭ germana lingvo—priskribas la tutan esperantan movadon de ĝia komenco kaj ĝian literaturon de la apero de la unua libro de D-ro Zamenhof ĝis la tago kiam la Enciklopedio aperos. b) Ĉirkaŭ 1000 paĝoj de alfabetaj informiloj: plena vortaro kun ĉiuj ĝisdataj teknikajoj (multe el ili alie ne havegeblaj pro ilia apero en malaperintaj gazetoj aŭ libroj), detala pritrakto de gramatikaj finaĵoj, prefiksoj, kaj sufiksoj kun karakterizaj ekzemploj plej ofte elĉerpitaj el la verkoj de la Majstro, klarigoj koncizaj pri ĉefaj organizaĵoj kaj specialaĵoj de la movado, ekz. Akademio, Lingva Komitato, C. O., U. E. A., Spesmilo, Homaranismo, ktp.

La teknikaj vortoj kaj esprimoj estonte elpensotaj kaj uzotaj aperos de tempo al tempo kiel Periodaj Suplementoj, tial ke la verko mem neniam malnoviĝos.

La verko aperos en 7 sinsekvaj kajeroj. La unua kajero povas esti eldonota, kiam la eldonejo ricevos almenaŭ 500 antaŭmendojn ĝis la fino de la nuna monato. La gesamideanaro estas do petata, sendi kiel eble plej rapide sian mendon. Kiu ne ankoraŭ konas la

aranĝon de la vortaro, estas petata, demandi de la eldonejo prospekton kun specimenaj kolonoj. Li tuj konvinkiĝos, ke la demandita prezo tute ne estas alta. Ĝis nun ni esperantistoj ne konis tian gravan Esperanto verkon.

La prezo por la unua kajero estas por samideanoj
kun malbona valuto 1 usona dolaro kaj por tiuj el
bonvaluta lando 3 usonaj dolaroj.

Oni estas petata, sendi kun la mendo, la monon....

F. Hirt & Sohn, Salomonstr. 15, Leipzig, Germanujo.

INTERNACIA KATOLIKA UNUIĜO ESPERANTISTA

Sidejo: Prins Hendrikstraat 30E, Eindhoven, Nederlando

Sepa Kongreso de Katolikaj Esperantistoj

La Internacia Katolika Unuiĝo Esperantista okazigis 19. ĝis 23. Aŭg. en Nijmegen (Nederlando) sian sepan kongreson, kiu bone sukcesis. Post pritraktado kaj oficiala akcepto de la diversaj regularoj de I. K. U. E., oni elektis la Ĉefestraron: Prez. P-ro Meŝtan (Wien), Vicprez. F-ino Larroche (Paris), Sekr. S-ro P. Schendeler (Eindhoven, Nederlando), vic-sekr. S-ro Hookham (Londono).

El la diversaj kongresaj decidoj precipe estas citinda la elekto de speciala komisiono por teknika katolika vortaro, kiu kunlaboros kun la Sekcio por teknikaj kaj sciencaj vortaroj; Plue oni komencis la tradukon de la Nova Testamento kaj de la ĉefaj katolikaj preĝoj.

Dum la kongreso okazis ekskurso al la "Sankta Lando Fondaĵo" apud Nijmegen, kies belegaj orientlandaj vidindaĵoj treege interesis la kongresanojn, kaj kie la facila uzado de nia mondlingvo faris grandan impreson al la multaj kunvizitantoj.

P. A. Schendeler, ĝenerala sekretario de I. K. U. E.

ALVOKO

Ĉiuj firmoj kaj komercaj entreprenoj: kooperativoj, foiroj, internaciaj ekspozicioj, industria kaj komercaj ĉambroj, ankaŭ privatuloj estas invitataj sendi anoncojn kaj reklamojn al la larĝe disvastigita latve-nacia gazeto "Latvijas Sargs," la unua kaj ĝis nun sola gazeto en Latvio, enhavanta ĉiutage Esperante propagandan kaj lecionan fakon.

Anoncoj, reklamoj kaj afiŝoj estas akceptataj en ĉiuj lingvoj.

Ankaŭ petas ni vin—sendi al ni artikolojn pri via regno, nacio, kaj ĉefe pri via ekonomia vivo, industrio, komerco, terkulturo, kaj financaj cirkonstancoj.

Se vi esprimos la deziron—ankaŭ de ni ricevadi sciigojn pri la nomitaj demandoj—ni plezure alsendos ilin.

Estos tre grave, se vi trovos la eblecon ĉi tiun alvokon traduki en vian nacian lingvon kaj presigi ĝin en la ĉefajn naciajn gazetojn, kiujn lastajn ni petas—sendi al ni la ekzemplerojn, enhavantajn nian alvokon.

Pri la ricevo de ĉi tiu alvoko nepre sciigu viajn komercajn kaj industriajn ĉambrojn kaj komercistajn societojn.

Rimarko: "Latvijas Sargs" plejparte disvastiĝas en la komercaj kaj terkulturistaj rondoj,

Altestime, La Redakcio de "Latvijas Sargs," Riga, Latvia.

NORDAMERIKA KRONIKO

New York, N. Y.—La unuan barĉon por la sezono la Harmonio malfermis sabaton, la 16an de Sept., kun ĉeesto de 80 personoj. Alvenis gastoj el Hudson County, Elizabeth, Bayonne, N. J., kaj el Washington, D. C., Brazilio, kaj Germanujo. Tuj post manĝo la tablestro s-ano D. A. Klačin salutis la ĉeestantaron kaj petis la delegitojn al kongresoj raportadi siajn spertojn. S-ro J. J. Sussmuth paroladis pri la sukceso de niaj aferoj en Toronto. Partoprenis la barĉon s-ano k-do Wuttke, kiu estis delegito de la Esperanta Laborista Centro al Frankfurt s. M., kiu raportis ke Romain Rolland prezidis la kongreson per notinda letero en favoro de Esperanto, kaj ke 240 delegitoj ĉeestis. Li mem kiel ŝipisto dezirinte organizi la ŝipistaron trovis necese lerni Esperanton, ĉar alie li estus devinta lerni 20 aliajn lingvojn, kaj estas pli rekta ago, se ĉiu ŝipisto lernus simple Esperanton. Li konstatis ke en Germanujo ĉiuj fremdlandanaj Esperantistoj sentis kiel hejme, ĉar ĉe la oficejoj de fervojoj, poŝtoj, telegrafoj, magistratoj, kaj hoteloj, troviĝadas personoj, parolantaj Esperanton. El la gastoj parolis s-ano D-ro Cottrell el Washington, D. C., konstatante la progresecon de la Esperantistaro kaj la enkondukon de Esperanto en la Camp Boy Scouts instruadon. Li diras ke en Usono oni komencas kun infanoj, ĉar la maljunuloj ne favoras novajn ideojn kaj idealojn. S-ro Sayers anoncis ke la klasoj de la Harmonio malfermiĝos la duan semajnon de oktobro en Manhattan, Brooklyn, kaj Bronx. Li skribis kelkajn artikolojn en la radiografaj fakgazetoj kaj havos ree la permeson paroladi per radiografio la 8an de oktobro ĉe la JWZ stacio en Newark. S-ro Reich deklamis sian propran akrostiĥon, kaj la du fratinetoj Francisca kaj Tereseta Gascon-Ferrer deklamis infanajn poemojn Esperante. S-ro Powell, kiu revenis post preskaŭ unu jaro da foresto, salutparolis. S-ro J. F. Morton, Jr., paroladis angle pri la neceseco de Esperanto. S-ano George Saville deklamis tre atentige la poemon "Donna Klara" de Heine, kaj Profo. Brunoff ludis sur la piano kaj kantis la de li komponitan usonan himnon. Sekvis danco. La estontaj barĉoj okazos la trian sabaton de ĉiu monato, la 21an de okt., ktp.

—S-ro J. D. Sayers estas komencinta stratkunvenojn kun kelkaj stratparoladoj pri Esperanto; helpas lin s-roj Sussmuth kaj Klačin. La intereso ŝajnas granda, ĉar je ĉiu kunveno oni vendas po cent ŝlosilojn kaj varbas anojn por la lernejoj.

Malden, Mass.—La 30an de Septembro la Bostona klubo kunvenis por sia kvinsabata barĉo ĉe S-ino Sammett. Ĉeestis dudeko da sani-

ideanoj kaj gastoj, kaj oni satmanĝis kaj babiladis de la posttagmezo ĝis ĉirkaŭ la meznokto.

Castine, Maine—D-ro G. A. Wheeler, 85jarulo, jam lerninte Esperanton, la italan, hispanan, kaj germanan, nun ekkomencas studadon de la rusa lingvo.

Washington, D. C.—Komencajn lecionojn ĉe la Thomson Lernejo, 12th kaj L St., N. W., instruas S-ro B. P. Mann ĉiun merkredon je la sepa kaj duono. La Kolumbia E. A. kaj Kabea Klubo denove funkcias.

Lexington, Mass.—Grupo de samideanoj de la Bostona klubo veturis dimanĉon, la 23 an de Sept., al la hejmo de Hon. Prez. Payson, kie li loĝas, ĝuante la plezuron de Esperantaj libroj kaj verkado.

THE HELSINKI CONGRESS

It seems that the Helsinki Congress was so excellently organized and engineered that there is little to report over and above the one outstanding event chronicled in our last number, the unification of the official movement with the U. E. A.

It is not our purpose to criticise details of that agreement. There is probably no one individual Esperantist who would be satisfied with every detail of it; the outstanding fact is that we are now in a position to advance as a unit, and to devote whatever funds we can give to the promotion of a unit movement. Behind that movement it behooves every Esperantist to strain his utmost effort for the promotion of our common cause, the spread of the star of peace and the flag of world brotherhood into every hamlet on earth. What the diplomats can not do without the collaboration of their diverse peoples, may be done with the aid of a worldwide public conscience expressed and rendered audible everywhere even in the chambers of the mighty by Esperanto. The ideal world is open before us, if we, its advance discoverers, will but strive to extend our vision to others.

Perhaps some of our readers would like a detailed summary of the congress week (largely after Holanda Esperantisto).

The first day of the congress, Tuesday, the eighth, was given up to preparatory labors. In the forenoon the K. K. K. met and in the afternoon the Organization Committee. Several side congresses held sessions and the election of national delegates took place. In the evening came the first general meeting at the Stenman Palace of Art.

The second day started with church services, then at 11 the congress opened in the National Theater. The Finnish minister of Education gave the opening address of welcome which S-ro Setala translated. Von Frenckel, elected presiding officer, greeted the congress members and then, in Finnish and Swedish, the minister and the mayor. Prof. Dr. Setala spoke of the significance of an international language for humanity. There followed the declamation of a poem

after the fashion of the Finnish runes by Dr. Kalosçay of Hungary, which called forth an enthusiastic ovation. After that came the oration by Dr. Privat, and addresses by delegates of the International Labor Office, of the Red Cross, of the Union of International Associations, and of 11 ministries and governments. Lastly came the national delegates, the meeting ending at 3. The evening was given over to a concert by a Finnish chorus.

On the third day, Thursday, the first executive session was held in the House of Nobles, where the agreement for union was announced. Later the kongresanoj viewed a beautiful scenic film of Finland lent by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In the afternoon the accounts of the U. E. A. were reported and discussed and during the evening the Finnish National Theater rendered various musical selections and popular dances and rune-singing—a rare treat now-a-days. The performance ended with the acting of Kivi's *La Botistoj*.

Friday morning was given up to business. The rules of our reorganization were discussed and accepted with slight modifications. Next the resolution in disapproval of caravans of non-Esperantists was accepted. At noon the kongresanoj were herded together for a great photograph on the staircase of the Nickolas Cathedral. In the afternoon the official delegates and national representatives were given a reception by the President of Finland and his wife. That evening the Esperantists dined in common at Munkeniemi.

Saturday, the 12th, opened with a report upon the monument to Dr. Zamenhof, which will probably be ready in time for our 16th congress, scheduled for Warsaw in 1924. 2600 Swiss francs have already been collected. Prof. Privat told of the Geneva Conference. In the afternoon various side congresses took place, and as evening drew on those who were going on the excursion to Imatra thronged the station. It was a long 12 hour night journey, but excellently conducted with comfortable sleeping arrangements. The Imatra is a glorious cataract some hundreds of yards long. The Finnish Weather Bureau—alas—had not been Esperantized, so the woods were soaking wet. Some samideanoj went on by automobile to the cataract of Wallinkoski, which is even larger than Imatra. Leaving Imatra, the caravan journeyed to the border of Lake Saimaa, there to enjoy a view of the winding shores and countless islands of Finland. In the evening a night train from Lappeenranta bore the party back to Helsinki.

Of course many of the samideanoj had remained in the capital over Sunday, taking in the various religious services, or sailing out into the island studded harbor. The Theosophists at Hadeso held a reception during the afternoon.

On Monday, the fourteenth, at a special meeting in the House of Nobles, S-ro Tarrelli reported upon the work of the International Labor Office, and S-ro Privat about the League of Nations. The national representatives met unofficially under the chairmanship of Dr.

Arnhold to talk over provisional arrangements for the setting up of the Konstanta Reprezentantaro. It was proposed that each society pay over for each member a tenth of the membership dues for U. E. A. In the evening came the International Costume Ball in the Student Hall, the usual blaze of color and gaiety. Owing to the consolidation of the general body with the U. E. A., whose final session occurred Thursday, a day had been gained, and it was decided to close the congress on Tuesday. The invitation of Nuremburg for the congress of 1923 was enthusiastically accepted and the congress was over.

The number present at Helsinki, 1300, was well up to expectations, but for next year at Nuremburg, ten times that attendance is predicted.

WORLD NEWS OF ESPERANTO

In Latvia the monthly journal of the Ministry of Public Instruction is running an Esperanto department, and "Kulturas Vestnesis," organ of the Latvian Society for the Advancement of Culture, has every month an Esperanto chronicle, and Esperanto lessons. Samideano Edgardo Grot is conducting this Esperanto department and is pushing Esperanto among other publications.

A few less than 250 attended the S. A. T. congress at Frankfort. Romain Rolland sent a letter accepting the honorary presidency. While this year the distance of the world congress in Helsinki—and perhaps a lack of welcome for revolutionary elements, owing to Finland's proximity to Russia—made a separate congress a necessity, we hope that next year the date and location chosen will not conflict with the date and location of the general congress. Surely the most rabid revolutionist can not hope to convert the world to his viewpoint by cutting himself off from the world.

The Seventh Congress of the I. K. U. E. met August 19 at Nijmegen, Netherlands, and turned out to be a feast of harmony. There was an excursion to the Holy Land Foundation, a local prototype of a Palestine village, which delighted all. The work of the coming year was outlined: translating of prayers and of the New Testament, continuance of work on the technical vocabulary and support of *Espero Katolika*. Pastro Meshtan of Vienna was elected president.

In returning from the World Congress in Finland, a score of Esperantists from fourteen nations grasped the opportunity to journey along the south Baltic littoral. At the Riga station a committee of the local Esperantists met these guests, a film and foto artist registered the event. Together with the representatives of the Latvian Esperantistaro, the travelers proceeded to the presidential castle, where, as previously arranged, Edgardo Grot, head of the Riga society, presented the visitors to the president. Sino Cense of Paris gave a greeting in Esperanto, expressing the delight of all in the liberation and beauty of Latvia, "benitan komencon, kreskantan potencon, en

floro kaj gloro, el koro." The president graciously remarked that he understood every word and proved it later by answering in French questions put to him in Esperanto. He was interested in the details of the late congress and in our great progress, there and elsewhere, and got Mme Cense to explain the structure of Esperanto. In farewell the president invited the Esperantistaro to convene in Riga. Samideano Cimdinh then conducted the guests thru the state museum of ethnography, and arranged a special showing of scenic movies at the Maska Cinema theatre, with views of Sigulda, Koknese, Staburags, Daugava, Gauja, and of the All-Latvian Songfeast of Youth, held at the Riga International Fair, and of sports and boating on Kishlago. Once "fed up" and rested, the Esperantists paraded with flying flags to the Society for the Advancement of Culture, to a reception and entertainment under the society's president, S-ro Krols. Late that night the Latvians and West Europeans parted amid a din of outcries, good wishes, and adieus. Some of these samideanoj visited Warsaw, the home of S-ino Zamenhof, and were hospitably received by the Lodz samideanaro.

Returning kongresanoj were received and entertained and carried their fervor into many places. In Copenhagen some seventy enjoyed a couple of days under guidance of the local samideanoj. The second day a downpour drove them indoors, but visiting the great concert hall of the "Tivoli," they and King Christian enjoyed a rendering of La Espero by the Symphony orchestra.

The Berlin Esperantistaro had the pleasure of receiving a group from many nations on August 29th.

Some fifty students are studying Esperanto and a number of lectures upon it have been given recently at Bombay, India.

The 1st Congress of Brazilian Scouts adopted the following resolution:

Considering, that the need of an international language for the scouts is becoming more and more evident, and

Considering that Esperanto fully meets the requirements of an international language

The 1st Brazilian Scout Congress advises that all scouts learn Esperanto and that all groups facilitate the learning of that tongue by opening courses at their places of meeting.

Li—Pro kio li ne volis lui al vi la ĉambraron?

Ŝi—Li diris ke mi estis tiom kurbkrura ke mi estus konstante frotanta la paperon de la muroj.

Kuracisto—Se bone zorgata via edzo resaniĝos en unu semajno. Vi ŝajne ne tre ĝojas!

Edzino—Sed vi diris al mi antaŭ unu semajno ke li mortos....kaj mi vendis lian vestaron.

OFFICE NOTES

Mr. J. J. Redden was the guest of the Boston Society for an evening while in Boston on his way for a home visit to Halifax. He has been interested in Esperanto for a number of years and gave us interesting accounts of Esperantists he had known in Chicago, Pittsburg, New York, etc. He first knew about Esperanto through Mr. Harvey in his home town where they attended the same church.

Mr. Warren Guild of Buckland, Mass., has been tutoring in Westbrook, Conn., this summer, where he interested his pupils as well as others in Esperanto. When he was in town a few days since he spent a few hours going over our books and getting acquainted with Esperantists, incidentally hearing it spoken for the first time. He has just returned to Bates College, where he is now displaying the green star in his buttonhole.

Miss Jack of Montreal, who visited the Boston Society while in Boston, expects to be in Toronto the coming winter and to take Esperanto seriously in one of the groups there.

PRESS MENTION

Detroit *Abendpost*, Sept. 10—Esperanto, eine Studie über die Welt-sprache.

Worcester (Mass.) *Times*, Sept. 24—Want Same Pay but Easy Exams, Esperanto translation by a Worcester Carrier on French System.

Articles on Esperanto have been reported to us as appearing in *The Wireless Age* (Sept.) and in *Q.S.T.* (Oct.) but we have received no data concerning titles or contents. Will some radio fan please take it upon himself to keep us informed about articles appearing in his line. A post card stating exact date, title, and length of the article will suffice. The editor lacks money to purchase and time to peruse the various magazines in English, so items in the specialist (or popular) magazines will usually escape his notice unless called to his attention.

Statement of Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of *Amerika Esperantisto*, published monthly at Cambridge, Mass., for October, 1922.

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(Signed) Norman W. Frost, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of October, 1922.

(Seal).

Joseph B. Ross, Notary Public.

My commission expires September 28, 1928.

RECENZEJO

Dua Kursa Lernolibro: Page—24 pp., 10d. at B. E. A., 17 Hart St., London, W. C. 1, England.—A number of short readings for school use.

Esperanto in Twelve Lessons: Stella, 52 pp., 12d. at B. E. A.—A systematic course; vocabulary and translation exercises both ways, and twelve readings with translations. The book should prove a handy and efficient text-book for high school or other students.

First Steps in Esperanto: Butler, 80 pp., 9d. at B. E. A., 17 Hart St., London, W. C., Eng.—This is a closely printed book of 345 paragraphs and index. It is adapted to home or group learning of Esperanto by children, being everywhere sprinkled with memory helps in the form of verselets and jokes. As a source book it is surely a mine of gold for the Esperanto schoolteacher, tho it is not arranged in lessons. Above all the book is attractive, never pedantic; probably the child would dip into it with delight. It is permissible to doubt whether the accusative should be deferred for nearly half the book to ¶ 169, especially when such verbs as “manĝas” and “trinkas” are introduced as early as ¶44; the accusative is difficult but one must get used to it sooner or later, so why not sooner, and so avoid the profusion of prepositions. However, our criticism is solely regarding the order of learning if used consecutively as a class book; we doubt if the book will be so used either by the expert teacher or scholar—in fact, we suspect that it would be impossible to prevent the pupil from reading ahead. The Esperanto is of course flawless and the printing excellent.

Devoj de la Homo, Mazzini, Arabeno, 164 pp., senpage, sent out by the Laborista Esperanto Grupo, Via S. Lucia, 4-2, Genoa, Italy—Our opinion of this valuable translation has already been indicated by our use of a selection therefrom for a “Gem.” The work has a value surpassed by few as a classic of serious interest to the student of society and political economy. The paper is good and the printing excellent, all misprints eliminated by careful proofreading. The work is too early to agree with the ultra modern socialist viewpoint, but that does not in the slightest detract from its value as an instigator to human thought, rather than to unreasoning passion. We recommend that every Esperantist proletarian or other who wishes to think for himself, ask for a copy of the book.

CANADIAN NEWS AND NOTES

It will be all to the advantage of the Esperanto movement in general, and of the E. A. N. A. in particular, that Canadian Esperantists should begin to realize the necessity for combination in our aim of extending the use of Esperanto everywhere as the second language for all.

A page of *Amerika Esperantisto* devoted chiefly to news and notes of the movement as it affects Canadians, would seem to be the best means available to bring about this result.

It is our view that an Esperantist National organ, because of its two-fold function of news for Esperantists and propaganda, should be partly in English and partly in Esperanto. In this page we shall follow this plan.

In this issue, owing to our not having yet had the opportunity of getting into touch with other groups, we have not any news items of importance. The first meeting of the Toronto Group is to be held in a day or two, and we believe that the interest aroused by the Congress will show itself in larger numbers and greater enthusiasm. We have discovered friends of the movement in unexpected places, and have had many inquiries.

A few weeks ago we had the privilege of attending a Short Course in Journalism at the University of Toronto. Lectures were given by the ablest Professors in the University. Professor Alexander, lecturing on English Literature, stated that "English had been suggested as a world-language, but there were grave dangers in this idea." We think so too; here is an example of English as a world-language, the letter of a young Chinese, received recently by the Registrar of a University:—

"Dr. Dear Sir:

"I think to enter your University to study very much. it send me forget all worldly ends and bury mind among it.

But I have no moneg, I cannot effect it, I feel it very hard.

"Don't know. Do you pity me: and let me entering your school and being a worker, to erase blackboard or floor?

I hope this very much. If you pity and promise me please you reply."

Do Canadians sufficiently realize the language difficulties in Canada. Apart from the permanent existence of the French language and social life in Quebec, there are, we believe, fifteen or more non-English newspapers published in Winnipeg alone. Surely Esperanto has some bearing upon this.

Another of the lecturers, Professor Wallace, made a great point of the Press as an instrument of Nationalism. In a great country like Canada, through the medium of the Weekly papers and monthly magazines, people are thinking the same thoughts, and laughing at the same jokes **at the same time**. We believe that in the not distant future, widely circulated Esperanto newspapers will prove the powerful instrument of Internationalism. We hope that Canadians will, by the cultivation and preservation of a strong national spirit, have something worthy to contribute to the new World that is even now being discovered. We may depend upon it that Esperantists and Esperanto will play a paramount part in this great movement, so let us be up and doing.

We shall be glad to have news of the progress of Esperanto from friends of the movement in all parts of Canada; to incorporate in this column. We shall also be pleased to answer correspondents who may have questions of interest to readers.

Will correspondents please note that items for this page must be in our hands by the 25th of each month, and must be addressed as follows:—

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S-ro Aleksandro Trahterov, Harjovskaja 32,
Bahmut, Loncea gub. Ukraina, Eŭropo.
L. P.I.

S-ino Petro Zivulin, Ruslando, Astrahan, 3uĉ.
Kazanskaja, 8: i.p.k., fotografisto, pri ĉiuj
temoj kaj demandoj.

S-ro Boriso Dzetoveckij, Kazanskaja ul. 71,
Astrahan, Ruslando, L. seriozaj, de k. pri
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S-ro Basilo Averink, buĉ., 3 Bakald., N30,
Astrahanj, Rusujo: L., p.m., gaz.

S-ro Nikolao Ŝaŝkin, Ĉistiĵe prudi (apud
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